

THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

Published at Bisbee, Arizona, the best mining city in the west, at the Review Building, Corner O. K. Street and Review Avenue.

CONSOLIDATED PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
GEO. H. KELLY, President

TELEPHONE 8-39

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL OR CARRIER

ONE MONTH \$.75

SIX MONTHS 4.50

ONE YEAR 9.00

ONE YEAR PAID STRICTLY IN ADVANCE 7.50

Address all Communications to
THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW,
Bisbee, Arizona.

A POSSIBLE PERIL IN MEXICO.

Despite the efforts of the American government to soothe the sensibilities of the Mexican authorities, the situation carries possibilities of trouble for our government. In answer to a protest from General Diaz, our war vessels on each coast are to leave the vicinity of Mexico as soon as possible. No more troops are to be sent to Texas at this time. It is also intimated that the idea of joint maneuvers for the army and navy in Texas and adjoining waters may be given up, although, so far as known, no objection to these has been made by anybody connected with the Diaz regime. If this plan should be abandoned it would mean that the United States would spare no pains to save the susceptibilities of the Mexican government. Eliazac Minister Limantour and Ambassador de la Barra in New York and Washington are doing a good deal of talking here for their government, and some of the things which they say are evidently receiving the attention of our authorities.

But Limantour's intimations that the American prisoners in the hands of the Mexican authorities would receive the same treatment as the native insurgents opens chances of serious trouble for the Diaz regime. On the face of this statement that no favors would be granted to the American prisoners, there is an aspect of fairness. Engaging in rebellion against the government of a country which is friendly to us they would have no right to ask for the protection of the United States. But by the coming revocation of constitutional guarantees, which virtually means the establishment of martial law throughout Mexico, and the insurrectionary prisoners will be liable to the death penalty without trial. It is said that some American prisoners have already been executed by the Mexican authorities. Neither the United States nor any other great power in these days executes prisoners of war. The stage of barbarism which justified any such treatment of prisoners has been left behind by the big civilized nations. There are many American adventurers in the insurgent armies, and if Diaz forces succeed in making headway against them some of these rebels will fall into the Mexicans' hands. A wholesale execution of such prisoners would be sure to call out a very emphatic protest from a large element of the American people.

Everybody remembers the remonstrance which our government made to Zelaya of Nicaragua for ordering the execution of the Americans, Groce and Cannon. Yet they were in exactly the same category as the American adventurers who are in Madero's army. They are fighting against the existing regime, just as those adventurers were. In each case those Americans ought to have kept their hands off. The quarrel was not theirs. Yet the execution of the disturbers aroused a bitter feeling here against Zelaya, which quickly caused his overthrow and expatriation. This feeling would not work quite the same way in Mexico's case, for Diaz is a wise ruler, who has done a vast amount of good to his people. His government has invited American capital to step in, and thus far he has given it ample protection, so far as the general pub-

lic knows. But an unnecessary harshness toward American prisoners would create a hostility among the American public which could easily endanger the peace of the two nations. That feeling would be sure to register itself among the thousands of troops patrolling the border line. The situation carries more dynamite than the average American realizes. A little spark on either side of the line might light a fire which would be difficult to extinguish.

A GREATLY CHANGED SENATE.

The mere recital of the change in the political balance in the senate does not fully express the transformation which March 4 will make in that body.

The retirement of Nelson W. Aldrich removes from the senate its most conspicuous name and figure. Mr. Aldrich was a senator thirty years and as chairman of the finance committee has been a great power. Much more than Mr. Payne of the house he is responsible for the final shaping of the tariff bill which joins their two names in public re-entertainment.

Mr. Hale should be named next to Mr. Aldrich in senatorial influence. He entered the Maine legislature in 1867, the house in 1871, the senate in 1881. He was chairman of the important appropriations committee, the strongest member of the naval affairs committee and fourth in the finance committee. Mr. Burrows was second on the finance committee.

Kean and Depew, though not conspicuous as senators, held the office for twelve years. So did Scott, and Beveridge the popular leader of insurgency. Carter, who served with one break since 1895, was once chairman of the republican national committee and an important part of the majority machine. Warner dated from 1905, with Burkett, Pile, Flint, and Bulkeley.

Money, with fourteen years' experience, was not a conspicuously able minority member. Dick, seven years in the senate, was merely a vote. No statement of senate changes would be complete that failed to include Elkins, McNary, Daniel, Clay and Dilliver, who have died in harness.

It will be a senate greatly altered within less than a year by deaths, resignation and failures of re-election which Vice-President Sherman will call to order in special session on April 4.

THE PENALTY OF HAVING BRAINS.

The successful men in the world all have enemies. It is one of the penalties accompanying forceful operation in any line. The man who labors in any worthy reform must of necessity come to the front with his ideas and their application creates opposition. The man who goes out into the hills and finds mineral and develops it is envied of many just because he has won. The preacher who gets out of the old rut and talks modern systems for the aid of humanity develops strong opposition. The man who wins in oil wells, or in lumber, in printing a newspaper or growing blooded cattle; in wrestling, boxing, sprinting, or in automobile racing, gets on the nerves of many people. The man who forecasts aright the value of real estate and gathers in a bunch of it, the man who wins in the political fight, the one who invents some wonderful machine, or who pitches a fast game of ball, is envied of many. The man who does things, who plows onward, throwing aside all obstacles and comes to the tape a winner may expect to hear the ring of the knockers' hammer.

You can escape all this by being a mere plug, by sitting down and letting the crowd rush by, by letting your brains get rusty and dusty, by being a nine spot in the industrial pack; by slipping backward on the commercial highway and by letting every other fellow run into you head on, or by over without any protest on your part. The fellow who has been a failure in life can

get along without enemies. He isn't big enough or strong enough to develop any. He's one of the no-good sort, with a little tack hammer that he uses on spikes and makes no impression in his poundings and whinnings. The man with the enemies resultant from envy of his success is the one who makes the wheels of the country revolve. He is the force that keeps things on top of the world.

AS IT IS VIEWED IN CHIHUAHUA.

The state of Chihuahua is now the storm center of the revolution in Mexico, and the City of Chihuahua during the time it has been besieged by the revolutionists has been perhaps the greatest sufferer, and out of the bitterness of its experience the Chihuahua enterprise thus reviews the situation in the city and state:

"We are now at the end of the second week of the siege of Chihuahua. We are making history.

"The last issue of the Enterprise spoke in a somewhat light vein, of the novelty of being deprived of almost everything that goes to make up the normal life of a modern city.

"Today we are confronted with a situation more grim. In another column of this paper our merchants and employers of labor tell us that there is at most only six weeks' supply of coal on hand, and that the supply of provisions will be exhausted before many weeks.

"What is the government of the republic doing in the fast approaching crisis?"

"Since revolution raised its head in this state months ago, thousands of soldiers have poured into Chihuahua, and with all the equipment of modern warfare have gone out to meet the banded insurgents.

"What is the result? Today, at most unmoisted, the forces of the revolution patrol almost the entire state; the capital city, with its industries paralyzed, most of its operatives idle, faces a famine. Outside Chihuahua stands the grim and menacing figure of Orozco, shutting us out of the rest of the world, controlling the arteries of commerce and issuing or refusing our travel checks at his own sweet will.

"The transportation of goods or passengers over a great railway system. The cure of these evils is a political one, and it is not for us to point it out.

"An eloquent voice has been heard championing the people's rights and it would be well if need were said to it.

The statement given out by Jose Yves Limantour after his arrival in Mexico that nothing would be considered looking towards reforms in Mexico, or concessions to those now in insurrection, until the insurgents had laid down their arms, is discouraging to those who had hoped that the arrival of Limantour at home would be the signal for an active movement along lines which would bring an early settlement of the troubles in Mexico. Limantour has acknowledged that some of the demands made by the insurrectionary leaders are just and ought to be granted for the welfare of the entire country. But, since reaching his home country he seemingly takes a stubborn position which it is not believed will be acceded to by those in revolt against that government. What is expected and desired from Mexico is a specific statement of what may be expected in case the insurgents shall return to their homes and abandon the fight against the government, and it is hardly to be expected that anything less will be considered by the revolutionists.

The last session of congress remained in the billion dollar class. The amount of the combined appropriations was something less than the last congress, but it may not be expected that the needs of the country will fall below one billion per annum.

In these days of large capitalizations for incorporations the action of incorporators of a company in New

Jersey comes as distinctly refreshing. This company has 2,000,000 shares of stock, to be sure, but its capital is only \$2000. That is to say the par value of its stock is one-tenth of a cent, one mill. This is undoubtedly the lowest priced stock in the market.

As an evidence of the wild and unreliable stories that have been started during the insurrection in Mexico is one in the El Paso Times yesterday morning, published in a special dispatch from Guaymas telling of a battle in a canyon near Cananea in which Colonel Mora and his entire command of 170 men were attacked by rebels and wiped out. The dispatch declared that 140 federales were killed and the remainder, including Colonel Mora, were taken prisoners. There was not a cilia of truth in the story, so far as Colonel Mora and his men were concerned. Colonel Mora left Agua Prieta with his command and marched on foot to Naco where they boarded a troop train for Nogales and from there went to Hermosillo. In the same issue of the Times which told of the annihilation of Colonel Mora's command was also a dispatch from Nogales telling of the arrival there of Colonel Mora and his departure for Hermosillo.

A Texas legislator has introduced a bill prohibiting the use, sale or manufacture of false teeth, false hair, wooden legs and hobble skirts, whereupon an exchange declares that it is in favor of a law prohibiting false alarms being sent to the legislature.

New Mexico is now blaming Arizona for the failure of its constitution in the United States senate. Arizona is not responsible for what happened to New Mexico. Senator Owen of Oklahoma jeopardized the New Mexico constitution by forcing a vote on it in connection with the Arizona constitution.

Ex Speaker Cannon will probably be the minority floor leader in the next congress. Nothing but death can effectually down old Joe.

INTOLERANCE REBUKED.

(Florence Blade.)
The protest filed with the secretary of the navy against acceptance of the silver service presented by the citizens of Utah to the new battle ship named after their state is an exhibition of intolerance not in harmony with the liberal thought and sentiment of the enlightened twentieth century. It is an echo of that barbarous fanaticism and bigotry that perpetrated the horrors of the insurrection and will receive scant approval among the broad minded and progressive citizenship of this country. If the people of Utah desire to place upon their gift to the battle ship Utah a medallion of Brigham Young and a miniature of that wonderful structure, the Mormon temple, a modern triumph of architecture, a creation of his prolific brain, that is their business and not ours. Aside from his direction of church affairs the genius and ability displayed by Brigham Young is the management and direction of the affairs of his people was little short of marvelous. He led a band of people, possessed of little else than religious enthusiasm, into the great American wilderness, organized them into a harmonious cooperative community, taught them how and induced them to produce from the crude raw materials provided by nature the implements and conveniences of modern civilization. His civic and industrial achievements, under the most adverse circumstances, during the formative period of the Utah commonwealth clearly entitle him to be classed as one of the most distinguished citizens of that state. But in the Mississippi case the protests were based upon the fact that Mr. Davis had differed with the protestants in political convictions only, while in the Utah case the protest is based upon religious differences. In either case the protests merit only condemnation if we are sincere in our contention that freedom of conscience shall always be regarded in this country as an inalienable right.

Seashipt Oystern-Tovrea's.
Try a steak or a roast from Tovrea's cotton seed fed cattle. 875

AT THE OFFICE SALOON
Chile Beans, evenings free.

Instant Relief for Sore Feet

Sore Feet, Tender Feet and Swollen Feet Cured Every Time. TIZ Makes Sore Feet Well No Matter What Ails Them.



Policemen all over the world use TIZ. Policemen stand on their feet all day and know what sore, tender, aching, swollen feet really mean. They use TIZ because TIZ cures their feet right up. It keeps feet in perfect condition. Read what this policeman has to say: "I was surprised and delighted with TIZ for tender feet. I hardly know how to thank you enough for it. It's superior to powders or plasters. I can keep my feet in perfect condition. Believe in my earnest gratitude for TIZ. I am a policeman and keep on my feet all day."—Emy Harrell, Austin, Texas.

You never tried anything like TIZ before for your feet. It is different from anything ever before sold.

TIZ is not a powder. Powders and other foot remedies clog up the pores. TIZ draws out all poisonous excretions which brings on soreness of the feet and is the only remedy that does. TIZ cleans out every pore and glorifies the feet—your feet.

You'll never limp again or draw up your face in pain and you'll forget about your corns, bunions and callouses. You'll feel like a new person.

TIZ is for sale at all druggists at 25c per box, or it will be sent you direct if you wish from Walter Luther Dodge & Co., Chicago, Ill.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY"

- MARCH 23.
1752—Canada's first newspaper, the Halifax Gazette, appeared.
1809—Anna Seward, a noted poetess and friend of Major Andre, died at Litchfield, England. Born in Derbyshire in 1747.
1848—King of Sardinia granted a Constitution, and openly espoused the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.
1861—Texas ratified the Confederate Constitution.
1862—Federalists victorious at battle of Winchester.
1865—British Parliament granted \$250,000 for the defense of Canada.
1867—Booth's Winter Garden Theater in New York City destroyed by fire.
1868—The High Court of Impeachment opened for the trial of President Johnson.
1862—Colonel Burnaby crossed the English Channel in a balloon.
1888—Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, died in Washington, D. C. Born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816.
1908—The U. S. Supreme Court declared the railroad rate law of Minnesota unconstitutional.
1910—Great strike of Western railroad firemen averted by agreement to arbitrate.

TRIBE OF BEN HUR.
MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 23.—Marshalltown is entertaining for two days the annual convention of the Tribe of Ben Hur of Iowa, a fraternal organization with a large membership in this state. The opening session was held today with M. L. Lawrence of Sioux City presiding; Okaloosa, Mason City and Cedar Rapids are applicants for next year's convention.

INJUNCTIONS SOUGHT.
TOPEKA, March 23.—Injunction suits to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors on Pullman cars directed against the Fred Harvey company and the St. Louis and San Francisco railway company, were filed today in four Kansas counties, Labette, Butler, Wilson and Greenwood. The suits were brought by Attorney General Dawson in conjunction with the county attorneys.

Judge: First reporter (going out on his three hundred and forty-seventh assignment in three days): They say Napoleon used to take two hours' sleep a night.

Second Reporter (coming in from his three hundred and seventy-eighth assignment):—He probably needed that much with all the work he had.

Puck: Conscience, however, makes no such cowards of us as it would if it still, small voice were in the way of being heard by the neighbors.

REBELS DEFEATED AT LA COLORADO

Continued from Page 1.)

ington to investigate whether the men have been shot. Had received assurances that the men are alive and would be given fair trials.

War "School" Opens April 5.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Appointed among the states and territories according to militia strength, 200 national guard officers will be sent by the war department to San Antonio and 35 to San Diego, California, on April 5 for two weeks in instructional service with the mobilized regulars. The department expects to send a total of 1,000 militia officers to the maneuvers at federal expense, two Arizonans being in the number.

Patrol is Reinforced.
SAN DIEGO, March 23.—Gen. Bliss sent the 15th coast artillery to Tecate, Delmar and Campo, on the line, today, to reinforce Evans' patrol at these points. Gen. Bliss has maps and all information at hand for an expedition to Ensenada, in case he is ordered to march with his 1500 men. Admiral Thomas is proceeding with preparations for target practice. The tug Navajo arrived Wednesday night, towing two targets.

Troops Rushed to Hermosillo.
NOGALES, Sonora, March 23.—Making the run from Del Rio to Nogales, a distance of seventy miles, in three hours, Col. Pedro Ojeda, in charge of 170 federal soldiers, arrived here late today. The train also carried forty-two horses. These troops are being rushed south to keep the railroad open to Hermosillo. Communication has again been established to LaDura, Tonichi and Navajo. The main force of the insurgents to the south have again disappeared, but the insurrecto Junta is confident the government forces will be outwitted and expect the federals will be kept moving.

The rebels attack only in cases where they feel confident of securing arms and ammunition from small detachments.

Fifteen rurales left here today to take the trail against rebels in the Altar district and they will be reinforced by other rurales who are scouting the country. It is expected the rurales and rebels will meet in battle.

Opposing Troops Play "I Spy."
MEXICALI, March 23.—The insurgents and federals in Baja California are apparently playing a game of hide and seek.

The rebels have split their total strength of less than 400 into five bands with the one object of preventing the federals, who outnumber them two to one, from flanking and cutting them to pieces. There are three possible routes by which federals could advance on Mexicali from Ensenada but the rebels are watching closely and also are keeping a guard to the eastward in anticipation of an advance from Sonora by way of Yuma or via Guaymas on the gulf of California.

A part of the Diaz army is at Tecate, but the whereabouts of the main force of 550 men is unknown, and as it is all artillery, numbering 26 pieces, this is a grave danger to the insurgents.

The presence of the federals at Tecate eliminates the northern route from consideration, and leaves only two routes to worry the insurgents. These are Picachos Pass and the southern route, which skirts the lower end of the Cocopah range. This latter affords excellent traveling from San Felipe to about fifteen miles of Mexicali. Because federals are supposed to have artillery it is believed the southern route will be used in advancing on Mexicali.

That the federals have taken the route skirting the lower neck of La guna Salada is the belief, supported by F. E. Benton, a wealthy owner of Mexican concessions, who arrived today from Ensenada. He was told by federal officials that the artillery will be moved. Consequently the easier route will be taken.

TO TRY A JUDGE.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 23.—The North Dakota senate has completed arrangements for the impeachment trial next week of John F. Cowan, judge of the second judicial district. Judge Cowan is charged with a long list of offenses, chief among which are habitual drunkenness, immorality and malfeasance in office.

GRAND RAPIDS DOG SHOW.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 23.—Many famous kennels are represented at the annual exhibition opened today by the Butterfly Bench Show Association. The dogs exhibited this year are more numerous and of a higher class than at any of the former exhibitions of the association. The show will continue until the end of the week.

THE WEATHER.
ARIZONA—Fair.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

not only cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth without injury, but imparts purity and fragrance to the breath, removing instantly the odor of tobacco.

JUAREZ NERVOUS REBELS THREATEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion of American troops was done in Washington. In his interview today he said:

"Of course a complete federal triumph in Chihuahua, restoration of communication and other business, likewise would avert intervention. But I do know absolutely that the president insists that order be restored and quickly, by one side or the other in Mexico, with the alternative of intervention.

"In a report to Senor Madero, I pointed out the necessity of capturing and holding the state of Chihuahua. If this can be accomplished, I am convinced the revolutionists will be recognized as belligerents by the United States and other governments.

"I have reason to believe that May 1 is the date set for the termination of President Taft's patience with the disorder south of the Rio Grande.

"Neither side wants intervention, and I believe firmly that the federals and revolutionists would make common cause against an invader.

"The financial interests of the United States in Mexico are immense and those of Europe are greater in a money sense than that of Mexico. Recently I completed statistics which show that there is a billion dollars of American money in that country and that the interests of Europe is about half that sum.

"It is a fact that 75 per cent of the credit in Mexico is in the hands of Americans and Europeans."

MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—The Central Electric Railway Association held its annual convention in this city today. The meeting was attended by executive and operative officials of many of the leading inter urban lines of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

CHURCHMAN'S 50TH BIRTHDAY

LONDON, March 23.—The Most Rev. Francis Bourne, archbishop of Westminster and head of the Roman Catholic church in the United Kingdom, celebrated his fiftieth birthday anniversary today. Recently there has been a revival of rumors that Archbishop Bourne will be elevated to the cardinalate at the next consistory in Rome.

GOTCH STILL WINS FALLS.

PUEBLO, March 23.—Frank Gotch defeated Demetral, the Greek strong man, here tonight, in two straight falls. The first fall was gained with the scissors and arm hold in 22:23, and the second with a body hold in 6:24. Gotch stated tonight that he is willing to meet Hackenschmidt at any time.

PUBLISHER GETS \$10,000.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A verdict of \$10,000 in favor of Percival L. Haden, a magazine publisher, formerly of Chicago, was returned this afternoon against William T. Hoopes for alienation of the affections of the now Mrs. Hoopes, who before she obtained a divorce was Mrs. Haden.

OPTIMIST TURNS PESSIMIST.

BOSTON, March 23.—Grand circuit racing over eastern tracks seems to be a thing of the past, according to a statement today by Andy Welch, owner of the Rosedale track. Welch was until now an optimist in the face of most discouraging conditions, but after a trip through the west he declares he is fully convinced that unless something is done quickly racing in the east is doomed.

TO VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 23.—In response to a special invitation from King George and Queen Mary, Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia will accompany Emperor William and the German Empress on their visit to London in May to attend the dedication of the Queen Victoria memorial. It will be the first visit of the Princess to England.

Washington Star: "How did that actress come to make such a terrific display of tempestuous emotion on the first night?"

"I aroused her by a little ruse of my own," replied the manager. "I lured her up to the highest pitch of excitement by getting into an argument with her."

"About her act?"

"No. About her salary."